

expressed this determination in 1840—they will repeat it in 1844, with increased emphasis. The decree has gone forth, and is irrevocable. It is seen on every hill—it is heard on every breeze—and felt in every throb of the popular pulse. The hand is upraised, and the blow will follow as certain as the stroke of fate; as well might you attempt to avert the winged lightning or stop the thunderbolt of Jove. The popular will is formed; it is the true and just sovereignty in this land; it must be respected and obeyed. And politicians can no more stay its course, or divert it from its purpose, than the tempest-tost mariner can control the winds and the waves that overwhelm him.

THE TIMES.

—For President—
HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

1. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2. An adequate Revenue with fair Protection to American Industry.
3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.
4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.
5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

Whig Candidates for Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S.

- 1st. Dis.—TH. L. ANDERSON, of Marion.
- 2nd. Dis.—ROBT. WILSON, of Randolph.
- 3rd. Dis.—A. W. DONIPHAN, of Clay.
- 4th. Dis.—JOHN G. MILLER, of Cooper.
- 5th. Dis.—JOHN S. WADDILL, of Greene.
- 6th. Dis.—J. RANNEY, of Cape Girardeau.
- 7th. Dis.—HENRY S. GEYER, of St. Louis.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1844.

Divine Service will be performed in the Baptist Church, in this place, on Tuesday night, 7th of May, by Bishop Kemper.

The want of room compels us to omit several communications, editorials, advertisements, &c., which should appear in to-day's paper.

Next Saturday is the day agreed upon for a political discussion at the Monticau bridge.

The Whig National Convention met on Wednesday last. The Young Men's Convention of Ratification, most probably took place yesterday. The locofoco National Convention meets on Monday next—and the Tyler Convention takes place soon after. The Virginia State election took place last Thursday.

Two to one that Clay is the nominee of the Whig Convention—the same that Van will be withdrawn—that the Tyler convention will be a failure—that the whigs gain in Virginia—and that Clay is our next President. Who bet?

The first number of the "Coon Hunter" has been received. It is doubtless a good paper—of the kind; but such a kind! It will reflect no credit on its party.

The last Boonville Observer comes to us with a lengthy address from J. V. TURNER, announcing himself as junior editor of that paper. Mr. T. has for some time been assistant editor, incog. but felt himself called upon to have his name placed at the head of the paper, as one of its editors, in consequence of the course pursued towards him by the editors of the "Democratic Union."

Mr. Turner is a young gentleman of fine abilities—courteous and gentlemanly in his deportment—as true a whig as ever traced a line for Harry of the West—and is destined to take a high stand in the ranks editorial. He and Mr. Caldwell will doubtless make the Observer worthy the patronage of the whigs of Cooper and adjoining counties. Success to their labors in the good cause.

Mr. Clay is every where received with the greatest respect and enthusiasm. The People, without distinction of party, turn out to welcome him, wherever he goes. He was to be at Petersburg, Virginia, on the 19th ult. Old father Ritchie, of the Inquirer, is "down upon Mr. Clay like a thousand of brick," for coming into the State "just on the eve of an important election." The locos say he is on an "electioneering tour"—but they forget Van Buren's tour; the case being altered, alters the case.

The Benton faction of the locofoco party recently made a grand failure in the way of a meeting in St. Louis. The meeting was designed to ratify the proceedings of the Jefferson city convention. The Missouriian called loud and long for the faithful—but the Reporter and whig papers represent it as a grand failure.

Judge Elliott, recently impeached and broken for issuing fraudulent certificates of naturalization, in New Orleans, has been pronounced by some of the locos a Whig. The New Orleans Tropic of the 9th ult. thus puts this charge against the Whigs to rest:

"About three months ago, at a meeting of the Democratic Association of Louisiana, held at the Committee Room, Banks' Arcade, Dr. Manrice Cannon in the Chair, Judge Benjamin C. Elliott of the City Court of Lafayette, made his appearance, declared himself a good Democrat, and was unanimously elected a member of the Association. When his election was proclaimed, about half a dozen substantial Cheers were given.

MR. CLAY—THE PRE-EMPTION SYSTEM—"BARGAIN AND INTRIGUE"—THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

In the two last numbers of our paper, we endeavored to refute the charges of the locofoco press against Mr. Clay, that he was opposed to granting pre-emptions to poor settlers, and that he and Mr. Adams entered into a "bargain," by which he was to use his influence to elect Mr. Adams President, and when elected, Mr. A. was to reward Mr. C. by appointing him Secretary of State.

Mr. Clay's views on the subject of pre-emptions, and what he said in reference to the settlement of the public lands, without the authority of law, are sufficiently and explicitly set forth in his letters published in our last—and taken in connection with the speeches of which they are explanatory, and with a fair construction put upon them, Mr. Clay and his friends are willing to go before the country.

In the last Democrat we find two articles from the editor, (who is absent) an article by the sub editor, and a communication from a leading loco of the county, all bearing on the above points, and in answer, directly or indirectly, to our articles on the subject, which we propose briefly to answer with a few facts, and leave the matter where the editor of the Democrat does—"for candid men to draw their own conclusions."

On the subject of pre-emptions and the public lands, the editors of the Democrat and ourselves start from the same point, but arrive at different conclusions: they are governed by a speech of Mr. Clay's published in the Globe, which he has pronounced a "gross caricature"—and in his letters, he states what he did say. The editor of the Democrat says he has compared the extract published in his paper, with the original in the Globe, and it is a correct copy: admitted. But that does not alter the case, because the original speech published in the Globe, was the one denounced by Mr. Clay as a "gross caricature"; and when this speech was referred to in debate in the Senate, by Mr. Young of Illinois, he was corrected by Mr. C.; Mr. Young admitted he did not use the language imputed to him—but that he inferred it from what Mr. Clay did say. If the Democrat will do Mr. Mr. Clay the justice to publish his letters, then its readers will be prepared to draw a fair inference as to his position.

If they are published, together with Mr. Van Buren's opinions on the same subject, it will be found that he, Van Buren, stands in a more hostile attitude to pre-emptioners than Mr. Clay, and that in reference to the settlement of the public lands he has gone further to denounce it than Mr. Clay. In 1828, the bill for graduating the price of the public lands was before the Senate. An attempt was made in April of that year, to amend the bill by providing for settlement and pre-emption rights, and Mr. Van Buren voted AGAINST it as will be seen by reference to Senate Journal, 1827, '28, pages 306, 7, and 8. This we believe, was the only time during Mr. Van Buren's Senatorial career that the subject of pre-emptions came directly before the Senate, and it was embraced by him to signify by his recorded vote, his hostility to pre-emptions. What will pre-emptioners gain by repudiating Clay and going for Van Buren? After Mr. Van Buren became President, he used towards pre-emptioners the same language used by Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay called not the mass, but a portion of the settlers who had been guilty of violent acts, intruders—while Mr. Van Buren styles all settlements on the public lands, intrusions. We present below an extract from his first annual message, and with that dismiss the subject. Our readers have both sides; they can draw their own conclusions.

Extract from Mr. Van Buren's Message to Congress, December, 1837.

"A modification of the existing laws in respect to the prices of the public lands ought also to have a favorable influence on the legislation of Congress, in relation to another branch of the subject. Many who have not the ability to buy at present prices, settle on those lands, with the hope of acquiring from the cultivation the means of purchasing under pre-emption laws from time to time passed by Congress. For this encroachment on the rights of the United States, they excuse themselves under the plea of their own necessities; the fact that they dispossess nobody, and only enter upon the waste domain; that they give additional value to the public lands in their vicinity; and their intention ultimately to pay the Government price. So much weight has from time to time been attached to these considerations, that Congress have passed laws giving actual occupancy on the public lands a right of pre-emption to the tracts occupied by them at the minimum price. These laws have in all instances been retrospective in their operation; but in a few years after their passage, crowds of new settlers have been found on the public lands, for similar reasons, and under like expectations, who have been indulged with the same privilege. This course of legislation tends to impair public respect for the laws of the country. Either the laws should be executed, or, if that should be impracticable or inexpedient, they should be modified or repealed. If the public lands are to be considered as open to be occupied by any, they should, by law, be thrown open to all. That which is intended, in all instances, to be legalized, should at once be made legal, that those who are disposed to conform to the laws may enjoy at least equal privileges with those who are not. But it is not believed to be the disposition of Congress to open the public lands to occupancy without regular entry and payment of the Government price, as such a course must tend to worse evils than the credit system, which it was found necessary to abolish. It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom and sound policy to remove, as far as practicable, the causes which produce intrusions upon the public lands, and THEN TAKE EFFICIENT STEPS TO PREVENT THEM IN FUTURE. Would any single measure be so effective in removing all plausible grounds for these intrusions as the graduation of price already suggested? A short period of industry and economy in any part of our country would enable the poorest citizen to accumulate the means to buy him a home at the lower prices, and leave him without apology for settling on lands not his own. If he did not, under such circumstances, he would enlist no sympathy in his favor; and THE LAWS WOULD BE READILY EXECUTED, WITHOUT DOING VIOLENCE TO PUBLIC OPINION."

"Entertaining these views, I recommend the passage of a pre-emption law for their benefit, in connection with the preparatory steps towards the graduation of the price of the public lands, AND FURTHER AND MORE EFFECTUAL PROVISIONS TO PREVENT INTRUSIONS HERE-

AFTER: Indulgence to those who have settled on these lands with expectations that past legislation would be made a rule for the future, and at the same time removing the most plausible ground on which INTRUSIONS are excused, and adopting more efficient means to prevent them, and to reward me the most judicious disposition which can be made of this difficult subject. The limitations and restrictions to guard against abuses in the execution of a pre-emption law, will necessarily attract the careful attention of Congress: BUT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS IT CONSIDERED EXPEDIENT TO AUTHORIZE FLOATING CLAIMS IN ANY SHAPE. They have been heretofore, and doubtless would be hereafter, MOST PROLIFIC SOURCES OF FRAUD AND OPPRESSION, and instead of operating to confer the favor of the Government on industrious settlers, ARE OFTEN USED ONLY TO MINISTER TO A SPIRIT OF CUPIDITY AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MOST MERITORIOUS OF THAT CLASS."

We now come to the charge of "bargain," &c. Mr. Clay preferred Mr. Crawford to Mr. Adams in the canvass of 1824; but Mr. Crawford aside, and he preferred Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson, and voted for him, legislative instructions to the contrary notwithstanding, and was appointed by him Secretary of State: but all this proves nothing improper against either of these gentlemen. These are the "facts" the editor of the Democrat calls the attention of the public to, and closes his article in the following language:

"We never have, in our columns, said that Mr. Clay 'bargained' for the office of Secretary of State; but we leave these facts for candid men to draw their own conclusions."

Although the editor may never have written anything himself, charging Mr. Clay with "bargaining," in his paper of April 3d will be found an extract of a speech, copied from another paper, containing the letters of Mr. Kremer, from which the charge first started, and upon which, the sub editor in part relies to prove its correctness. But with the above facts, and a few others we propose giving, in answer to the article of the sub editor, we refer the whole matter to the same tribunal.

He proceeds to ask, what is the evidence given by the Times to vindicate Mr. Clay's reputation? and answers the question himself, in the following language: "Simply a letter of one Carter 'Beverly' who, it seems, without knowing any of the facts in relation to the matter, had sided 'in giving circulation to the charge!' Mr. Beverly is here spoken contemptuously of, and made to occupy the position of a mere dolt, for performing that ennobling act of rendering justice to a man whom he had once injured. The terms in which he is spoken of would lead the reader to believe that he was some common place kind of a fellow, who had accidentally heard the charge, and was aiding in circulating it, without knowing what he was doing. Let us see what kind of company he kept, and how he found out what he knew about it. The following is an extract from a letter written by Mr. Beverly, which did more than anything else to bring the matter before the public—he said:

"I have just returned from Gen. Jackson's—I found a crowd of company with him. Seven Virginians were of the number. He gave me a most cordial reception, and urged me to stay some days longer with him. He told me this morning before all his company, in reply to a question I put to him concerning the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency, that Mr. Clay's friends made a proposition to his friends that, if they would promise for him not to put Mr. Adams into the seat of Secretary of State, Clay and his friends would in one hour make him (Jackson) the President."

It appears from the above that Mr. Beverly must have known something about the charge—that he either got his information from a high source or it was forged for the purpose of injuring Mr. Clay. Be that as it may—Mr. Beverly acknowledges that the "greatest injustice" was done Mr. Clay—and that he is prompted by an "act of conscience" to contradict anything he may have said or written: and it was for discharging this "act of conscience" he is spoken contemptuously of! Shame! Shame!

We pass on to the Hon. Mr. Kremer of Pa., and his letter—speaking of which the sub says—

"Mr. Kremer then a member of the House of Representatives published a letter some weeks before the election came on, in which he flatly charged Mr. Clay with the 'corrupt bargain.'"

"Mr. C. on seeing this letter, published a card in which he stated, could he ascertain the author he would hold him responsible to the code of honor. When this card appeared, Mr. K. immediately acknowledged himself the author, yet Mr. Clay took good care not to call him to the scratch."

In Mr. Clay's Address, issued some time after the Presidential election, on the subject of the charges against him, speaking of the letter of Mr. Kremer, alluded to in the above extract from the Democrat, he says:

"That he [Kremer] was not the author of the letter he has deliberately admitted to Mr. Crowsfield, former Secretary of the Navy. That he was not acquainted with its contents, that he did not comprehend the import of its terms, has been sufficiently established. To Gov. Kent, Col. Little, (who voted in the House of Representatives for Gen. Jackson) Col. Brent of Louisiana, and Mr. Digges, he disclaimed all intention of imputing any dishonesty to me."

The following statements corroborate the last sentences in the above extract. Mr. Kremer was furnished with copies of these statements, with a request that he would examine them, and if he discovered any inaccuracies, to suggest such alterations as he should deem necessary. (See Niles' Register, vol. 28, p. 25.)

FEBRUARY 25, 1825.

I state without hesitation, that on the day on which the debate took place in the House of Representatives, on the proposition to refer Mr. Clay's communication respecting "Mr. Kremer's card" to a committee, I heard Mr. Kremer declare at the fire place, in the lobby of the House of Representatives, in a manner and language which I believed sincere, that he never intended to charge Mr. Clay with corruption or dishonesty in his intended vote for Mr. Adams as President, or that he had transferred, or could transfer the votes or interest of his friends; that he (Mr. Kremer) was among the last men in the nation to make such a charge against Mr. Clay, and that his (Mr. Kremer's) letter never was intended to convey the ideas given to it. The substance of the above conversation I immediately communicated to Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, and

Mr. Dwight of Massachusetts, of the House of Representatives. WM. BRENT, (of Lou.)

I was present, and heard the observations, as above stated, in a conversation between Mr. Brent and Mr. Kremer. PETER LITTLE, (of Md.)

Mr. Digges, who was present when the conversation referred to took place, has affirmed the truth of Mr. Brent's statement, as follows:

MARCH 1, 1825.

In the National Journal I perceive my name mentioned, as to a conversation which took place in the lobby of the House of Representatives, between Mr. Brent of Louisiana and Mr. Kremer, and I feel no hesitation in saying that Mr. Brent's statement in the paper of this day, is substantially correct. WILLIAM DUDLEY DIGGES.

Extract from a letter from Joseph Kent, Governor of Maryland, to a gentleman of Frankfort Kentucky, dated

ROSEMONT, May 15th, 1827.

"I have seen so little of late from your State upon the subject of politics, that I do not know whether the violence of the opposition to the present Administration has extended itself among you or not. Our friend Mr. Clay appears to be the chief object of persecution with the opposition. They are with great industry conducting a systematic attack upon him which commenced with the Kremer story, which was an entire fabrication. At the time the plot opened I was a member of the House of Representatives, and heard Kremer declare he never designed to charge Mr. Clay with any thing dishonorable in his life."

"The old man, naturally honest, was imposed on at the time by a powerful influence, and contrived to get his part in an affair which, from beginning to end, was as much a fiction as the Merry Wives of Windsor, or the School for Scandal."

Comment on the above is unnecessary, and we leave the subject as above stated, until revived by our opponents.

In answering the remarks of the editor and his sub, the correspondent of the Democrat, "Jefferson," has, to some extent, been answered also; which is as much notice as we will here bestow on him—leaving him a prey to the prejudice and ignorance to which he is wedded.

CLUB MEETING.

A meeting of the "Democratic Whig Club of Howard county" was held in the Court House in this place on Saturday last, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the recent elections which have taken place in different sections of the Union, we witness with pleasure the election of a majority of Whigs and the triumph of Whig principles; and that these results stimulate us to action in the defence of those principles which we believe to be essential to the welfare of our country.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the principle of Protection to American Labor; and that we look upon the recent attempt of the majority in Congress to repeal the present wise and judicious tariff, as a move fraught with evil to the country, and which ought to be frowned down by the people; and furthermore, that the result of the recent elections ought to cause the majority in Congress to pause and reflect, ere they further, at this time, disturb this question.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint such number of Delegates as he may deem expedient, to the different Conventions proposed to be held in this State previous to the election, that he report the names of such Delegates to the next meeting of this Club.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to purchase a book and keep a regular minute of the proceedings of this Club therein.

After the adoption of the above resolutions, Col. Davis being called on, addressed the Club at some length. He opened his speech by giving a brief notice of the "good tidings" that had arrived since the last meeting of the Club, in the shape of election news—and indulged in some pleasant remarks on the manner in which that "same old coon" had opened the canvass of 1844, (as in 1840)—spoke of the tariff—Van Buren extravagance—the Van Buren debt—and the locofoco State debt of Missouri, &c., &c.

An invitation was given to any person present, Whig or Loco, to address the meeting, which was accepted by Dr. Lowry, who made a short speech in answer to Col. Davis, to which Col. D. replied—and was replied to again, by J. S. Jackson, who was replied to by Joel Prewitt, after which the meeting adjourned, sine die, with an understanding that the notice of the next meeting be given through the public prints.

A meeting of the Glasgow Club was also held on Saturday. Mr. Leonard, upon invitation, addressed the Club, and was answered by Mr. De Courcy, the editor of the Pilot, and assistant editor for this district.

The "Madisonian" of the 12th ult., announces officially, that the Texas treaty of annexation was signed by the President that day, and would be submitted to the Senate for ratification as soon as the accompanying documents could be gotten ready.

Mr. Colt recently made an experimental trial of his sub marine battery, in the east branch of the Potomac river, which proved eminently successful—blowing up a ship of five hundred tons burden, while under a full press of canvass. A vast concourse of persons witnessed the sight.

See advertisement of the steamer Lewis F. Liss. She is said to be a fine boat, and under the direction of her popular commander, Captain KENNETT, and her polite and gentlemanly Clerk, W. C. JEWETT, Esq. is destined to be a popular packet.

LADIES FAIR—The Ladies of Glasgow design having a fair on the 28th inst. for benevolent purposes. The gallant young gentlemen of the country are particularly invited to attend. It is hoped no one will forget his pocket book as he will be sure to want it. Success to the Ladies Fair say we.

The Boonville Register of last week contains a call on Gen. FERRY, of that place, to become an independent locofoco candidate for Congress.

In the Register of this week, Gen. Ferry declines becoming a candidate.

Col. Benton has left his residence in Kentucky, and returned to Washington to resume his seat in the Senate. He has entirely recovered from the injury received on board the Princeton—excepting the loss of hearing in his left ear.

The prevailing impression seems to be that the Tariff will not be touched this session. Senator Benton has expressed himself opposed to any change at this time—as has Mr. Berrien of Georgia, and Mr. Choate of Massachusetts. It is very doubtful whether the House of Representatives will pass the new tariff bill, reported by the majority of the committee of Ways and Means; if it should pass the House, it cannot get through the Senate. In a year or two, the tariff will have sufficiently tried itself, and Congress can see wherein it requires alteration and amendment.

The Reporter says we did the democrats of St. Louis injustice, in the notice we made of the late riot in that city. We said it was a locofoco affair: the Reporter says it was not justly chargeable on the locos. We do not wish to accuse the locos wrongfully, for the Lord knows they have enough of sins justly imputed to them lying at their doors to send them to—

Frank Johnson the celebrated colored musician died in Philadelphia on the 6th ult. For fifteen or twenty years past, he had been the leader of the principal band in the city of Philadelphia, and although noticed and caressed by the white citizens, he never forgot his station, or what was due to those around; above or below him.

FIVE HUNDRED KILLED!—There has been a terrible battle between the British in India and the natives, in which five thousand were killed, and a great many wounded.

The following extract from the Missouri Reporter, pays a very handsome compliment to the present and late editor of the Glasgow Pilot.

"J. T. Quesberry, Esq., former editor of the Glasgow Pilot, announces in that paper of the 4th inst., that the editorial management thereof, will be, for the present, under the control of J. A. De Courcy, Esq., 'a gentleman of fine abilities and a Democrat of the first order.' The compliment thus paid to Mr. De Courcy we cheerfully endorse, and believe he will be found battling ably in defence of those principles and that cause which his own mind convinces him is right."

"Mr. Q. intimates that he shall start a new Democratic paper at some other point. We wish him success in whatever enterprise he may undertake. Hitherto he has shown himself to be firm, consistent and free in his action, and although we have frequently differed with him on minor questions, yet we have always been pleased at his bold and gentlemanly course as a public journalist and as a man. He is, as an editor always should be, a fearless defender of the freedom of speech and of the press."

It is very astonishing that the working class, the bone and sinew of our enterprising State, should cling to Thomas H. Benton—an aristocratic nabob who despises them, and if he had the power would trample them under his feet—a man professing to represent Missouri in the Senate of the United States—who cares nothing for her interests—who resides in another State in an almost princely manner—and who only visits Missouri every two years to chalk out work for the Legislature. But the day of Judgment is at hand and he has already prepared himself for the awful doom which awaits him. Read the following extract from the Reporter.

"Col. Benton's farm in Kentucky is worth \$60,000, even in these hard times. He displays his usual sagacity in improving it, with a view to make it a comfortable retreat."

LATE FROM SANTA FE.

Capt. St. Vrain of the firm of Bent and St. Vrain, with seven others, arrived in this place on Thursday last, direct from Fort William on the Big Arkansas, from whom we have been enabled to gather a few items of news from the Mexican country.

Every thing at Santa Fe is stated to be quiet and calm, with nothing occurring to cause outbreaks, convulsions, or anything in the shape of violence on the part of the citizens. Goods of all kinds common to that country, are selling at very reduced prices, compared with former years, and the amount on hand still being sufficient to satisfy the demand. The trade is now entirely in the hands of the Spaniards, no American having any goods to dispose of. A new governor, Mariano Chaves, has been appointed in Santa Fe, until certain charges, which have been preferred against Armijo the former governor, shall be investigated. It is thought however, that Armijo will be re-established, as it is believed that the charges are groundless—we have not been informed as to the nature of the charges brought against Armijo, but it is thought that he is defaulter to the government for a considerable sum of money, and this probably, is one of the charges alleged against him.

The winter in the mountains has been unusually mild, and in consequence thereof, the buffalo have not been driven from the plains, and the traders in peltry will come in with but a limited supply, with other seasons.

The gold mines in the vicinity of Santa Fe, have been worked very extensively during the last year, and have been more productive than for many years past. A large company of American traders will be here in the course of a month, from Chihuahua, who it is said, have done well in the trade, and will bring in with them a large amount of bullion, coin &c. The present acting governor says that no effort on his part, shall be lacking to have the trade again opened this spring—indeed the whole mass of the people are anxious that the trade shall open, but it is thought to be uncertain when this may be expected.—Independence Express.

From the St. Louis New Era, April 29th.

SENTENCE OF THE CHARVIS MURDERERS.

Last Saturday evening the Circuit Court pronounced sentence on John McDaniel, David McDaniel and Joseph Brown, three of the murderers of Charvis, the Mexican trader. After the prisoners were placed at the bar, the Court asked if they had any thing to say, why sentence of death should not be pronounced against them; whereupon each one of the prisoners addressed the Court for a few minutes, protesting their innocence and denouncing their accomplice Mason, who had turned States' evidence; they also prayed the Court to delay the time of execution as long as the law permitted, in order to give them time to engage their friends to obtain from the President a pardon or mitigation of punishment.

The elder McDaniel seemed but little affected, and in his address to the Court maintained that bold and fearless self possession which has a naked him as the master spirit and prime mover throughout this whole tragedy. The other two, Brown and David McDaniel, appeared sensible of their awful position, and displayed more penitence, and were earnest in their entreaties for the lenity of the Court. They were all three sentenced to be executed on the 14th day of June next, and then remanded back to prison.

Thomas Towson, convicted upon the same indictment, was also brought into Court, and when the question was asked why the law should not be passed upon him, he arose, laboring under great depression of spirit, and spoke at some length, corroborating, it is said, in his statement of the facts, nearly every word of Mason's testimony. Taking into consideration the situation of his mind, and also that a recommendation to mercy had been signed by the Jury that convicted him, the Court suspended judgment and ordered him back to Jail.

Morton, McCormack, and Harris, who were convicted of larceny, received their sentences some days since: they were each fined \$10 and to be imprisoned for 9 months. Three or four of the party have fled from justice, and are yet at large. Thus has ended one of the most daring and horrid tragedies that has ever come before a Jury of this State.

The U. S. Circuit Court adjourned on Saturday evening for two weeks.

The St. Louis New Era says:—The trial of Joseph Slagle, for cutting timber on the public lands, came up yesterday in the United States Court. He was found guilty and the Jury assessed the damages at twenty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents. The cost we learn is very heavy, and will exceed five hundred dollars, which the defendant will have to pay.

Walter Forward, the late Secretary of the Treasury, has come out plump for Henry Clay and the tariff.

St. Louis, April 20

Remarks—The market presents a very quiet aspect, but prices generally have been pretty well sustained, and we have only a few changes to notice. The receipts of nearly all kinds of produce, have been about the usual amount, and we have been favored with very pleasant weather.

Flour—Business has improved since Wednesday, and prices have somewhat stiffened. We now quote known brands country flour at \$3 70 a \$3 75, and in moderate demand.

Pork—There is little or nothing doing in this article, the receipts being mostly for re-shipment, and we continue our previous figures, say for mess \$7; clear mess \$7 50, and prime \$5 50, at which prices there is some demand.

Bacon—This article is entirely neglected. Bacon—The market is dull and drooping, and stock accumulating. We now quote rib sides 3c.; clear 3 1/2c.; shoulders 2 1/2c. in casks, and hams at 3 a 3 1/2c. as in quality.

Tobacco—The receipts have increased within a few days, but holders are withholding it from the market and sales have been light, and at previously quoted prices.—There are a number of purchasers in the market, and all descriptions are in demand.

Hemp—The receipts continue heavy, much of which, however is for re-shipment. There is no change in the price. The range of the market for dew-rotted is from \$65 to \$75 per ton, and for water-rotted \$100 to \$110 per ton.

Flax seed—Is in fair demand at 90c. a \$1 per bushel.

Bushel seed—We quote at \$1 a 1 25 per bushel.

Potatoes—The market being pretty well supplied by receipts, the demand has subsided and the price declined. We now quote the article at 30 to 37 1/2c. as in quality.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.

During the past few days there has been less activity in business than we noticed in the early part of the week. Western produce is arriving in great abundance, and the market in consequence is unsettled.

Tobacco—The good feeling has continued, and a large business has been transacted, amounting to fully 1,500 hds. The market thus relieved of a considerable portion of the stock presents great firmness and prices are more in favor of sellers, but there is no necessity for making any alterations in our figures, and we quote inferior and ordinary lots 1 1/4 a 1 1/2 for X, 2 1/4 for seconds; and 3 1/4 a 3 3/4 for firsts; fair lots 2, 3 and 4c; fine lots and selections 2 1/2 a 2 3/4, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2 a 4 3/4.

Flour—Fresh Ohio \$4 20 to \$4 25, but lots in store can be bought for less. Extra brands for bakers use \$4 25 a \$4 40 per barrel.

Pork—Arrivals large and market dull. Mess \$6; M. O. \$5; prime \$6 75 per bbl.

Beer—Quiet without any change in prices. Western mess in barrels \$8 a \$9 50; half bbls. \$4 75; prime \$4 12 a \$4 25 per bbl.

Lard—A fair demand, chiefly for shipment to Europe in the quantities ranging from 1/4 to 5/16 for inferior to middling. We quote 4 1/2 a 5 1/2 as the extremes.

Bacon—Enquiry good and abundant supplies. We quote sides 4c; shoulders 2 1/2c; uncured hams 4 1/2 a 4 3/4; ordinary uncured hams 4 1/2 a 5c; sugar-cured 6 a 8c per lb.

Baconing and BALE ROPE—Very dull. Western Bagging 13 1/2 a 14 1/2 cash, and 1 1/4 a 1 1/2 on time. Western bales rope 4 1/2 a 5 1/2 cash, and 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 on time.

Wheat—Very dull; rectified 18 a 19c; common, 20c per gallon.

Grain—Demand for shelled corn good, and prices are tolerably well sustained. We quote 40 to 45 for white and yellow. Oats are selling at 23 to 25c per bushel in bulk.

Hemp—The few sales making are at former prices viz: \$5 00 per ton.

Flax seed—We quote 6 a 6 1/2c; but there is little doing.